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In thy forgotten grave! with secret shame
I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn,
When I remember thou hast given for me
All that thou hadst, thy life, thy very name,
And I can give thee nothing in return.
—*Longfellow.*

COLORPHOBIA IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The New York *Independent* is or used to be the organ of the Congregational churches of New York and New England. In former times, under the editorial management of Dr. Cheever, the paper was pronounced in its views against wrong, whether of the church or society; and notably during the evil days of slavery and its degrading yet powerful influence, the *Independent* was outspoken for Freedom and the Right. During these later years it seems, in more senses than one, the paper has retrograded from its high and justly esteemed standard of excellence, losing in great part the influence it once possessed. Recently the *Independent*, strangely enough for its past record, took strong, caste ground against the passage of the Civil Rights bill. More recently yet, however, it has deservedly in our opinion expressed opposition to the views of Bishop Foster of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has lately told some congregation or conference of his diocese that they possessed a right to exclude from their churches, if they so desired, any of their brethren on account of color. With some thing of its old time fervor the *Independent* sharply derides the Bishop of an opposite creed, rather doing so however for churchly differences than Christian reasons; whereat the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, in an editorial in the *Southwestern Advocate* of this city, in its issue of last week comes to defense, denying the expression of the *Independent* as to colorphobia in his church and asserting its practice of true Christianity. In this, doubtless, in the main Mr. Hartzell is correct, though it is lamentably true, that despite protestations to the contrary, there is very much yet extant of caste prejudices in his denomination. In the excerpt that we subjoin of the *Advocate's* reply reference is made to the freedom of worship at Ames' church. From what we learn through the testimony of highly respectable colored citizens who have attended, or rather sought to do so, that church, the attempt has been made to seat them in the gallery even there; the present Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Morrow, an Irish Wesleyan Methodist, being said to be averse to the colored people sitting among the general congregation.

Possibly within the past two or three weeks the Rev. Morrow and his small band of members—we believe he, himself, asserted the paucity of membership of his church—have become converted to the doctrine of St. Paul; and agree, since that of one blood God has made all men, all professing Christians may worship together. We are pleased to learn this, if it be our editorial brother Hartzell is not too hasty in his zeal in reply to the *Independent* as to strain the wishes of himself and a very few others into what he believes to be the general practice of the church. But to the *Advocate's* defense. It says:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church has stricken from her diciplin by resolution of her General Conference everything referring to colored people as such. Colored men sit in her chief councils in her annual conferences, and in every way her colored ministers are treated as her white ones. Within her fold there are more colored people to-day than in that of any church in America, not excepting the strongest African Church.

"Step by step, the battle is being fought, and the devil of race caste is being cast out. While other churches are looking on and theorizing and stand ready to criticise us, we are steadily moving on. The white critics call us the "nigger church," and the black critics call us the "aristocratic white church." In the mean time God's seal is on us day by day, that we are more truly than those who criticise us in the matter of this color question a church of the Lord Jesus Christ. So far as legislation in the General Conference can go, in the discipline every sign of race caste is purged out. It lingers in annual conferences which are separated on the color line. These are few in number, and will be fewer, because the General Conference has given its judgement against such division, and its advocates are growing less in number among both colored and white brethren. As to our congregations, the question is approaching a settlement on the basis of right. Ames church in this city about which much is said, has colored members who sit with the congregation where they choose. Our colored congregations welcome our white members when they visit their churches. Wherever her authority could reach, the M. E. Church has dealt strongly and squarely, with slavery, and its daughter, race caste—and in the practical workings of her conferences and churches she is grappling nobly and in advance of her sister churches with this enemy, and Christ is giving her the victory."

BUTLER'S APPEAL

When the bill for the security of elections at the South was under consideration General Butler made some home thrusts in alluding to the fact that several of the so-called "leaders" of the House were willing to yeild to the "intimidation" of the Democracy. He "talked to them like a preacher." Said the General:

"One word more, and I will pass from this discussion, and perhaps forever. I sat here, at the risk of my health and life, twenty-odd hours, through the long watches of the night, fighting to bring this bill before the House for consideration against the filibustering motions of the other side, believing it to be my duty so to do. There were men of the Republican majority who chose to go to their beds and take their rest. They now come in here and are very anxious that this debate shall be continued, and of extending the time for debate to the factious minority.

"At midnight we lost an opportunity of getting on with the bill, because we wanted one of a quorum. The gentlemen on the other side, as they had the power to do—and I do not blame them for the exercise of that power—refused to vote, and so broke up a quorum, and postponed the bill twelve hours. But what shall we say of the Republicans who were in their beds, or at dinner, or frolicking somewhere, while we were wearing out our lives in order to meet this great exigency of the country? They are now very anxious to go on with this debate in the last hours of the session. Not only are they anxious to have the debate for themselves, but that our filibustering friends on the other side shall have ample time to debate. If the minority had only debated the bill through that twenty hours, they would have talked themselves out entirely; they would have full opportunity for debate. That is why I think it best to be not over-courteous to them in that regard just now. I observe that all the courtesy comes from gentlemen who were at home sleeping with their wives at night, while I was here with the true men standing to our duty.

"Now let me tell those gentlemen that if by their conduct they have allowed the minority to stave off this bill so that it is too late to pass it at this session, when they shall hear of a church burned, or a man being murdered at the South, and shall see his widowed wife and orphaned children coming North, fleeing from the White Leaguers and Kuklux raiders, I trust their sleep will be as sweet as it was on that night when I was standing here for the safety of these poor creatures, at the risk of health, and they were at home sweetly sleeping. When they hereafter meet a widow of some murdered soldier from the South who asks for alms, do not send them to me, but let them give all that is necessary to sustain that poor creature themselves. Let each one of them say to that starving widow, "I am sorry that I did not stand up and defend you by the passage of a proper law, I am responsible; you need not trouble General Butler; he did sit up, and he has got to pay his physicians' bills and I have not, and I will take care of you."

"And hereafter, Mr. Speaker (respectfully to Mr. Blaine), when you meet in Augusta, Me., or in some other beautiful town in that State, some poor wretched refugee who went South with his knapsack on his back and remained there—a carpet-bagger, if you please—until he was driven out for want of law to protect, and he complains that you did not pass the law, tell him that parliamentary law required you to allow the Democratic minority to control us, the Republican minority, for hours, so that the golden opportunity was lost; that you were sorry for it; and be very sure to say at the same time, "What can I do to relieve you?" You never will forget to do that, I am sure.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the question of life and death for hundreds of true men, black and white; the question of good government, anarchy, of peace, of war, in my judgment, is to be decided now and here by our votes. Let us have no delay."

THE NEW ALCORN UNIVERSITY BILL.

The troubles of this instruction seem as though they have just commenced. A bill has passed the Legislature dismissing all the old officers and professors, reducing the appropriation to fifteen thousand a year, and reducing the institution to a preparatory school.

The old Trustees, we understand, intend fighting it out in the Courts on the ground that the law providing an annual appropriation of $50,000 for ten years gives the Institution a vested right, and that the Legislature cannot touch it so long as the Trustees perform their part of the contract. Mr. Spelman, the Secretary, has declined to surrender the books, and Col. Ireland, the Treasurer, has also declined to turn over the cash.

It is a sad reflection upon the managers of the Institution that it is being broken up in this way, as we can regard it only as such if the present law is valid. Rather than to have it eke out such a bare existence we think it would be better to close it up entirely, and let the colored boys who wish to obtain a collegiate education in the State go to Oxford. The law allows them to go, and they should avail themselves of it, rather than to be fed on contract with the lowest bidder at Alcorn, as the new law provides.

We do not see how the University will live with two sets of Trustees, two Treasurers and a law suit on hand. It is a withering shame, and we wish the concern had never been organized.

Whichever set of Trustees is legal should fight for the whole appropriation of $50,000 per annum, or close up the institution. Let Alcorn be as well provided for as Oxford, or close it up.—*Vicksburg Plain Dealer.*

The Boston *Commonwealth*, organ of the taste and culture of New England, and inflexibly Republican in sentiment, has a Washington correspondent, "Cadmus," who thus writes:

SOUTHERN OPINION.

"The difficulty of executing any law not sustained by the sentiment of the leaders of society is very great, and hence I imagine that the case of the South is by no means settled by the passage of the bill. (The Force Bill.) The time for a permanent settlement appears to have gone by. When the war closed the rebels expected to be punished and begged for mercy. They did not ask for more than simple mercy, and when nobody was hurt and Greeley went on Jeff Davis' bail-bond, and it became certain that treason was not to be made odious, they began to ask for more than mercy—they wanted "pacification," and this would be secured by giving them representation in Congress. Well, they got not only representation but amnesty, the franchise, and liberal offers of aid to help them build up their waste places—all thrown in as a gratuity and a peace-offering, an evidence of our good will and desire to have them once more on their old footing of equality. But upon getting all this and filling up their quotas in Congress with Confederate generals, who were received without protest or social disability of any kind, they at once discovered that they wanted "conciliating," and that the Northern *hate* which had manifested itself in the atrocious manner I have described must be abated, and they must be allowed to hold all the local offices, make all the laws in the Southern States, and fix the negroes as best suited their own inclinations, regardless of any stipulations in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments for protection of rights of the colored people. So much they demand under the plea of "conciliation;" what there is beyond it would not be difficult to imagine, unless they should find it necessary, in order to restore "the era of good feeling," to insist that the North apologize for having defended Fort Sumpter and thus inaugurated the war!

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

"The situation is ridiculous enough. The Republicans find themselves on the defensive, charged upon boldly by Confederate military officers as violators of the constitution, enemies of the country, and unworthy to hold the reins of power. Traitors guilty of inaugurating a fratricidal war do not for a moment hesitate to put forth claims of superior intelligence and patriotism, and I am not sure but that they will get them allowed, aided as they seem to be by the so-called independent press, which is mild on treason but fierce on radicalism or any measure that looks to the enforcing the constitutional amendments. Gen. Butler regards the situation as serious, and thinks an outbreak may be precipitated at any moment, in spite of the wishes of the Southern statesmen.

CIVIL AND UNCIVIL RIGHTS.

"The civil rights bill has been signed by the President and is now the law of the land. That is well

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

PERSONAL.

Senator Pinchback and friends, consisting of Lt. Gov. Antoine, State Senator Burch, Col. Jas. Lewis, and Superintendent of Education Brown will probably arrive home Sunday night or Monday morning next. It is understood the return of Gov. Pinchback will occasion a demonstration in his honor such as has been never before exhibited in our city.

Senator West, by his untiring zeal and great service for Louisiana in the effort to seat Gov. Pinchback, has obtained a place in the hearts of all true Republicans in our State they will take care to fittingly express at no distant day.

Governor Ames of Mississippi was in town on Thursday. The guest of Col. J. M. G. Parker.

Ex-Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, who, according to Gen. Banks will be the prominent candidate of the Democracy for President in 1876, was in town during the week, at the St. Charles Hotel.

A. T. Stewart has his life insured for $150,000; while Henry Ward Beecher carries a policy of $100,000 on his life.

Mrs. Anna Carroll Fritzburg Smith, widow of the late Gerritt Smith, died at Peterboro on Saturday, March 6th, aged 71 years.

By what humorous coincidence was it that Andy and Reverdy Johnson happened to enter the Senate Chamber yesterday during the vociferous applause bestowed upon Pinchback as he entered by another door?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The *Weekly Planet*, now in its third volume, hitherto published in Louisville, Ky., has been removed to Memphis, Tenn. We have before us the number announcing the change of location and the basis of the new organization. Owned by a stock company with as business manager, Mr. A. Froman, the original founder, at its head, there seems every indication of the stability and increased prosperity of the *Planet*. We wish our Memphis contemporary abundant success; and trust that its new field of journalistic influence may grow ripe with excellent fruit, the yield of generous and continued service.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* and he of the New Orleans *Times* seems one and the same person. The sensational telegrams about official changes here in Monday's issue of both journals are alike as two peas. We observe, according to Robertson, the *Times* man, that:

"The President expresses himself very strongly over the failure of the Senate to settle the Louisiana Senatorial case. The vote would have been taken in five minutes, when West received a telegram from New Orleans, saying the Conservatives had a majority on joint ballot, and would send either Kellogg or a Conservative to the Senate, and this must be prevented. Logan, who was in the smoking room of the Senate when the word was passed that the vote must not be taken then, nearly spoiled the whole thing, but took the hint at last."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* does not credit Collector Casey's denial of plottings and counterplots for the seat in the U. S. Senate due Senator Pinchback. Its Washington correspondent says: "There is substantial ground for believing that a compact of some sort has been entered into between the Conservative Committee here and Casey that they will interpose no obstacles to Casey's election. Those who should be well informed state that Casey's authoritative denials are merely intended as a blind."

Andy Johnson says some of his opponents in Tennessee were rebels, with his pardon in their pockets.

FAIR PLAY!

The action of the United States Senate on Tuesday in the postponment of the motion for admission of Senator elect Pinchback was occasioned it is stated from the influences the opponents of reconstruction and loyal government in Louisiana, with the aid of a cabal of pretended Republican leaders and officials both here and at Washington, added to the presumed fulmination of the Wheeler adjustment board at New York, exerted to create enough indecision among certain of the Republican majority as that combined with the Democrats, if the motion had been pushed, a rejection might have ensued. This to the faithful Republican members of the Senate, apart from the outrage it would have inflicted upon the rights and representation of the honest majority of our State, would have been too grievous an act to permit, and so, therefore, when the indecisive Republican few under the lead of Judge Edmunds gave promise of going with the Democrats should the motion have been insisted, the Republicans, at the prompt and clever motion of Senator West, determined to cast in the dust the suddenly raised Democratic hopes of either some one of their party, or a puppet in their hands in the person of some political trickster who through promises and the spoils of State would obtain their vote, in the event of Gov. Pinchback's defeat.

The entire matter was thus remitted to the regular session to be again before the Senate the second Monday in December next. The discussion of Tuesday, interminable as the entire case has been, and unprecedented, as Governor Morton clearly proved, in the annals of the Senate, yet developed some features of the curious anomaly the attitude of Congress and the government presents in the case of Louisiana, to which we invite attention. We refer to the arguments, the synopsis of which has been furnished by the Associated Press, of Senators Alcorn and Edmunds. Both of these gentlemen are deemed, and we doubt not very justly, able men. Governor Alcorn, though born and partially educated in the North, in some New England State, came South at an early period in his life; and settling in Mississippi, there obtained wealth and influence as a large planter, and ergo, prominent politician. Through the war an ardent secessionist, holding a General's rank in the Confederate service, he accepted at its close the arbitrament of the sword, and returning to his home soon became an active participant in reconstruction. Elected Governor, he was chosen Senator; but meanwhile having blundered as to his official status towards the suffragans whose votes placed him in so exalted a station, the high regard attained by him hitherto in the affections and confidence of the Republican masses of Mississippi was forced to yield to a younger and more dauntless advocate, who, a Union General, brought liberty to his adopted State, and by the grateful people was made both Senator and Governor. Conscious of past errors, a trained politician and sufficiently grounded in convictions of right as to appreciate the potency of numbers, especially where, as in Mississippi, their color was undeniable, Senator Alcorn who has been for the past two years one of those independent Republicans who could not accept the admission of Gov. Pinchback because it recognized the Kellogg administration, announced the withdrawal of his objections: saying to the country and his constituents of Mississippi that in doing this he waived all technical barriers in the desire to do justice to the colored people, through his vote in the seating of a representative gentlemen in the person of Senator elect Pinchback.

Herein we assume Senator Alcorn demonstrated political wisdom—not only performing an act of justice about which we shall never seek to know other motive than that expressed but placing himself in healthful relations to the constituency of his State.

Judge Edmunds who is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, a Republican of sufficiently broad convictions to love liberty in the abstract, and hate slavery in the concrete, is from Vermont. Strong in his ideas of right, and persistent in opinions once obtained he has all along denied the *de jure* features of the Kellogg government while he has accepted the *de facto*. Eminent lawyer as he is, the Judge has no doubt been not unwillingly befogged in the mazy paths his own arguments led, because it was possible thereby to keep from his seat a colored Senator. With an excellent legal mind the Vermont Senator has taken care to divest the Louisiana case from any embarrassments his vote for the admittance of Senator Pinchback would occasion. Just man, the Kellogg government cannot exist *de jure*, but *de facto*, that, and the legislature elected and inducted into office with it, may enact and execute laws, decide the status of successors, and hand down the reins of government to those, from whom all of Senator Edmunds' marvellous scruples vanishing, he would be very willing to accord recognition. At present, on the question of Senator Pinchback's admission, about whom there has been so active a cabal in opposition,

"He could distinguish, and divide
A hair, 'twixt south and south-west side."

But to be serious. In view of all the facts, pertaining to the case of Louisiana in the United States Senate: the indomitable pluck and persistent energy of Senator elect Pinchback and the sterling integrity and steadfast devotion of his constituents, the loyal thousands of Republican voters in our State, the action of the professedly Republican Senate will be justly deemed an outrage which united service of the ballot under capable and efficient direction will take care hereafter to nobly redress. To the earnest and patriotic Republican Senators who vindicated their professions by their votes in the case of Senator Pinchback and Louisiana, our people are grateful. Thankful for the devotion manifested for their representative rights and the peace and security of the State.

The latest, and according to Conservative acceptance, the most excellent Returning Board for our State, that of the ex-Congressional committee at New York, finished its labors on Tuesday. For fear of outside influences they canvassed their returns in secret; and for fear of creating a rumpus, when, perhaps, it would not be desirable, the promulgation of the determined result is kept secret from the general public up to the time of this writing. According to White League or Conservative representation Republicans will have in the Legislature a majority of two on joint ballot, while Gov. Kellogg and friends affirm a Republican majority of eight or ten.

The United States Senate on Tuesday, after argument from Messrs. Alcorn and Edmunds on Senator Pinchback's admission, voted to continue the case until the second Monday in December next by thirty-three for to thirty against.

This disposition of the due representation of our State, and especially that of the law-abiding, loyal, and Republican majority, in failure to definitively act on the admission of Gov. Pinchback, is attributed to the compromise influences, potent both at Washington and here. The testimony of the *Bulletin* reporter, who interviewed Gov. Kellogg on Monday last, corroborating impressions hitherto and now generally known of the process by which interested parties here, pretended Republican leaders and officials, used to bring about that or a more disastrous result.

The Chicago *Times* of the 15th inst. has a telegram from Washington, through its special correspondent, detailing the arrangement sought to be made and there canvassed of the handing over the State on the part of the Governor and a few other officials to the Democracy or White League; they in turn to support or elect a Republican, probably the namesake of the distinguished English statesman, William Pitt, himself, to the United States Senate.

The postponement of Senator Morton's resolution to seat Gov. Pinchback will retard, but not dampen, the machinations of these marplots.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Nearly a year since under the seventh section of the Act of Congress approved June 20th 1874, amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, three commissioners, representing gentlemen well known for sterling integrity and probity, were appointed to close up the affairs of said company and alleviate by careful management, if possible, the severe losses of the depositors. Beginning their labors immediately on filing bond and qualification for their duties, the commissioners, Messrs ex-Post Master General John A. J. Cresswell, R. H. T. Leipold, and Robert Purvis speedily discovered that so lamentably wretched had been the management of the company, its assets were so insecure, if not valueless, and liabilities so large that it was doubtful if the necessary relief to the thousands of humble, trustful depositors throughout the country could be given. Confident expectations and the general idea of the excellent business ability in the management of the bank contributed to the impression, at first quite general on the announced insolvency of the company, that the loss, if any, to depositors would ensue only in the delay of liquidation; the assets being large, well secured, and solvent. Investigation disproved all these hopeful ideas.

The commissioners now find matters to be even worse than feared. In a report to Congress in December last, in the interests of depositors and other creditors and for their own protection, they asked that Congress should supplement section seven of the act appointing them, first to authorize and require periodical reports; second, to give express authority to compound and compromise debts due to, and liabilities of the company, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; third, to give express authority to buy in any property exposed to sale at auction, in enforcing the collection of loans due the company, and to sell at public or private sale all property, whether real or personal, owned by the company, and all property now vested or that may hereafter become vested in said company or its representatives, and to make a good and sufficient conveyance to the purchaser or the purchasers thereof, in whatever State, district or Territory the same may be; fourth, to transfer to the Treasury Department the payment of dividends, and fifth, to provide for a specific form of assignment of depositors' accounts.

None of these suggestions were acted upon. Congress adjourned, and the commissioners announcing the hopelessness of their labors under present provisions, addressed Secretary of the Treasury Bristow asking leave to resign; unwilling to further assume what they believe thus to be an impossible task, the closing of the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company on any basis wherein depositors or creditors will gather other than a very small part of the amount their dues. It is probable the commissioners will not be permitted to resign: the law officers of the government holding that their resignation cannot be accepted until they have wound up the affairs of the bank. The chances are that not more than ten, or at most fifteen per cent will be realized from the assets of the bank for the benefit of depositors.

Geo. William Curtis of *Harper's Weekly* is not just now particularly friendly either to the necessary measures for the protection of loyal voters South or to what he believes would be legislation for strengthening the powers of the President. For personal reasons, we opine, opposed to Gen. Butler, Mr. Curtis is indisposed to regard that aggressive Republican chieftain otherwise than unfavorably. In one essential Mr. Curtis evinces the ideas of the true statesman, remaining inflexibly faithful to the views of his deceased friend Chas. Sumner, and that is in steadfast adhesion to Civil Rights. He says:

"The principle of the bill is that in all public institutions, conveyances, and conveniencies which exist in virtue of the law there shall be no discrimination on account of color. If the principle is correct—and of that there can be no question in a country where the Constitution expressly asserts the civil equality of all citizens—the inequality of application is absurd. If the equality fails to be enforced in the schools, it is obstructed in the inn; and to say that half a loaf is better than no bread, upon the theory that the prejudice is stronger in the school than in the inn, is again absurd, because precisely the same arguments were urged against the emasculated bill as against its original form; and as it was said that equality in the schools would destroy the school system, so it is said that equality in the hotels will ruin them. The plea is as valid in one case as the other, and, as we believe, baseless in both. But if not baseless, if the enforcement of equality before the law of all citizens of the United States be fatal to the public school system in a large part of the country, the system which is one of the chief securities of a free government, what shall be said of the policy that asserted and asserts that equality? General Butler and the Judiciary Committee, in striking the school section out of the bill, struck at the principle of the whole Republican policy of reconstruction."

COMMON SENSE.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
"To see ourselves as ithers see us."

The *Bulletin*, it is well known, is the undoubted organ of the White League. Its views of public opinion, law, and government are all through the glasses of its prejudiced political surroundings. We say nothing just now how ridiculous these are in pretensions, for the general public have seen much of this within the past few months. The suspicion breathed that so "mixed" are the components of parties in our State that even in the White League itself were and remain members in whom inhere tinges of African or negro blood; that some of these are leaders, newspaper writers and legislative members, etc., only adds to the ridicule attached in the minds of observing people to that organization.

We merely now invite attention to the latest proposition of the *Bulletin* in connection with what is stated, to its remedy for the violation of the Civil Rights law. In its issue of last Tuesday, the *Bulletin* tasks theatre managers, hotel keepers etc., for not inviting the penalties accruing in violation of the law, and for yielding to stern necessity in public accommodation to *all* citizens. Their expressed desire that if their patrons of the *Bulletin* type are dissatisfied with the law, they should assume the onus in violating it, that paper decries, saying:

"Hotel-keepers, theatrical managers and other parties similarly situated, have the undoubted right of admitting or denying admittance to whomsoever they please to their respective establishments. The public have the right, if they think proper so to do, to *abstain* from patronizing the places where practical miscegenation is tolerated by the proprietors thereof. In this latitude at least, we believe the mind of the public is very emphatically made up on that subject, and that those who practically disregard it will have to confine their ambition hereafter to the patronage and support of their sable colored friends. The idea that the general public will interfere in any other way than by letting them severely alone may as well be at once given up by the weak-kneed publicans and managers who call upon their patrons to do what it is their obvious duty as well as their personal interest to perform themselves."

Now all this is excellent on paper, but utterly impracticable in enforcement in New Orleans. Olive complexioned whites here would not care to have their rights infringed, no doubt, by too close proximity to "sable colored friends," but we really dont see how it can be helped. The mixed peculiarities of our city and State not permitting the lines to be too closely drawn. What says the *Bulletin*?

The Freedman's Appeal to the Nation, which we publish elsewhere from the pen of "Anon" will be found of special significance just now in the light of all of the events of the week. In a style, which though witty and caustic, is at the same time full of pathos and acute perception, certain acts of the pretended friends of liberty and free government among us are delineated so strongly that we commend attention thereto. For instance, to Senator Edmunds the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and his Republican associates who voted against the admission of Senator Pinchback in the postponement of his case on an indefensible quibble made doubly so in their acquiescence to the administration of Gov. Kellogg, the rank and file of the Republican party in Louisiana, its colored citizens, would say:

We feel that we're not fairly treated
By those who pretend to be friends:
We *know* that somehow we've been cheated
And we ask you to make us amends.

The poem is the product of an educated and scholarly colored gentleman whose attainments and culture are second to none with whom the writer in an extended and varied experience has ever met.

The adjustment by Messrs. Phelps & Co. at New York has not been conducive to the continued popularity of the *Bulletin*, which begins to depreciate among its patrons. We observe in the *Picayune* of Tuesday a card from McCloskey, soda pop man in ordinary hitherto to the *Bulletin*, who is very irreverent towards that journal, because of criticisms made editorially recently in its columns about the service of poor coffee at the restaurants. Whether McCloskey has ceased to believe in the virtues of the *Bulletin*, or has become disgusted with its policy, we know not, but this is what he asserts of its writers: "*Some people* are better judges of the extract of corn and rye than they are of the real coffee bean, especially when the latter is not dispensed on the free lunch principles." Alas! How are the mighty fallen!

Of Civil Rights the Washington *National Republican*, which has been notably conservative upon this subject, says:

"No law can be framed by the Legislature of any State for the purpose of evading the provisions of the bill without infringing upon the rights of the general public. Managers of theaters and hotelkeepers are under certain obligations to the community, and all experience goes to show that it is unwise to remove these obligations or to weaken their force. Judging from the alarm expressed by some of the misguided fanatics of the Democracy, one would imagine that the colored population of the South was about to move into the Arlington, the Carrollton, the Continental, the Fifth Avenue, the Parker House and all the first-class hotels of the country. But common sense says that the registers of those hotels for the coming year will not disclose any more colored arrivals than they do in the past. The most of these hotels have accommodated one or more of colored guests, but they were what is ordinarily known as gentlemen—that is, if education, personal cleanliness, integrity and wealth have anything to do with making a gentleman. We do not wish to see obligations now resting upon hotel-keepers and proprietors of theaters removed. It would be infinitely more agreeable to ride in a car with a negro than to have a law in existence relieving a common carrier from the perfomance of his present duties. But, as we said at first, civil rights are natural rights, and exercise of them will be adjusted by that natural law which governs the social and financial intercourse of mankind. The lines dividing the different strata of society have not been altered since the creation of man, and they are not to be now. As time rolls on, carrying with it the increasing elevation and refinement of the colored race, here and there members of it will step out and command attention for ability in some one of the numerous walks of life, and this will insure them a position in society for which they are fitted. They are already in the Congress of the United States; they are in the army and the navy; they are holding presidencies and professorships in colleges; they are occupying reponsible positions in the great legal boards of cities, and they are capable members of the professions of law, medicine and theology. As a race they have effected marvelous changes in their favor during the last decade, and in the future they will continue to rise, and the rich and wise and powerful among them will hold equal place with the same class of the white race. This Government is alone for the expansion of liberty and all the rich blessings that follow from its existence, and any man liable to be called upon in defence of its flag is entitled to all the privileges it has to bestow."

THE FREEDMAN'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE!"

'Tis the fashion to flout and to jeer us,
And to sneer at the hue of our race—
Though Christians—you shrink to come near us,
And, Christ-like, to stand in our place.

We think—if 'tis true what we've heard—
Perhaps it is taught in your school—
'Tis best to take Christ at his word,
And follow the one Golden Rule.

Enough of fine words and stump speeches!
Which demagogues use for pretense;
Let us have the plain talk that teaches
The dictates of sound, common sense.

'Tis little we know about learning,
For the want of a chance—do ye see?
But that does not stop us from yearning
To become what we *feel* we might be.

What we have been is not what we are,
And yet, though it may be thought strange,
At times, we could almost declare'—
After all, 'tis not much of a change!

We want—now don't get excited,
But wait till our want is made known:
We'll not visit—unless we're invited—
We want you to let us alone.

Quit trying to keep us imbruted,
As we have been for God knows how long—
Your conscience it once may have suited:
But now—don't you know that it's wrong?

We want to be men—Will you let us?
Like you, 'tis the right of our birth;
Neither outrage our persons—nor pet us;
But allow us our share of God's earth.

We feel that we're not fairly treated
By those who pretend to be friends;
We *know* that somehow we've been cheated,
And we ask you to make us amends.

ANON.

The observance of St. Patrick's Day, Wednesday, by our Irish fellow citizens was marked with a pageantry far greater than ever before exhibited in this city. A procession numbering three thousand persons paraded our principal streets, whose gay banners and handsome regalias attested the love of the participants for the memory of the patron saint of Erin. An abundance of flags and music, crowds of onlookers, and beautiful weather, all alike contributed to the hilarity and general enjoyment of the occasion.

The effects of Blanche de Antigay, an opera bouffe actress, who died some months ago at Paris, were sold recently at auction and realized a handsome sum. Some flounces of old Venetian guipure brought $200 a yard. A plain gold ring to which a romantic history attached was sold for a few francs, the purchaser not caring to go anything on its story. In the days of her youth and innocence, that is before she went to Paris and appeared in opera bouffe, Blanche was affianced to the youth who gave her the ring. When she fell into evil ways he became almost heartbroken, and in despair joined in the Franco-Prussian war, and was killed in the very first skirmish. As to one article of the sale we must permit the delicate pen of Lucy Hooper to scratch its way unchecked. "The most curious and characteristic, 'article disposed of was a certain 'indescribable portion of the lady's 'toilette set, which had been pre-'sented to her by the Jockey club 'of St. Petersburg, and which was 'in solid silver—it only brought 'three hundred francs however ($60) 'that is to say, hardly the value of 'the silver by weight. Can any 'more indelicate or characteristically 'Parisian piece of splendor be ima-'gined."

The Gubernatorial vote in New Hampshire stands, Cheney 39,285, Roberts 39,163, and White 754.

Eugene Lawrence in *Harper's Weekly* elaborates one of Nast's happiest cartoons on Carl Schurz; in which the ex-Senator and Liberal is portrayed as leaving the U. S. Senate with the lugubrious expression: "Let the hundredth anniversary of the Republic be the confession of its failure." Columbia looks with quiet astonishment at the disappointed Missourian, while several old and new Senators in the back ground about their seats, and notably Andy Johnson, ex-Confederate General Cockerell, Mr. Schurz successor, and Vice President Wilson, make up the suggestiveness of the picture. In the receding distance are seen ex-Senators Fenton and Tipton—the former hurrying, with satchel in hand away to his home in New York. While Tipton, true worshiper and small fugleman as he was to the brilliant Schurz, is seen vociferating what is meant to be approbation of his leader's prediction. To this Mr. Lawrence remarks:

"Mr. Carl Schurz, having lost office and emolument, the regard of the patriotic, and even the confidence of his own countrymen, begins now to despair of the republic. He scarcely hopes to see it survive the Centennial of 1876, or outlive the disappearance of that feeble faction, of which he has been a conspicuous leader, which has delivered Missouri into the power of the Confederates, which vainly strove in 1872 to perform the same service for the nation. With brave and boastful promises Mr. Schurz and his followers prepared to divide the Republican party, allied themselves with Confederates and ultramontanes, became the champions of ignorance, the avengers of slavery, and were cast aside with scorn in every free State as untrue to the sacred cause of human equality. The party which they had hoped to betray rose into unexampled strength, the party with which they allied themselves betook itself to murders and assassinations in the savage districts of the South, and the country still suffers from barbarism and malice of that cruel faction which Mr. Schurz hoped for a moment to place in power. He now, it seems, despairs of freedom, or possibly for himself. No more rich embassies like those he won by persistent application from the care-worn Lincoln, nor those he failed to win from the present administration, nor lucrative major-generalships, nor Senatorships, nor golden hopes of them, await the unlucky exile. The Confederates have driven him from the Legislature he gave into their hand, the people are nowhere willing to accept his late repentance, and even his own country-men, while they admire his considerable talents, are no more willing to follow his fickle counsels."

Answering tersely the views Mr. Schurz presented in the formation of his predictions, Mr. Lawrence thoroughly analyzes whatever causes could contribute to so direful a result and concludes:

"Except the latent designs of the Democracy, and the possibility that the national government may be ruled by Southern revolutionists and foreign corruption, these seems no real danger to the country. Nor has any nation ever recovered so rapidly from the disasters of a violent internal struggle. There is peace all over the land, except where a small and depraved minority keep alive the dying rebellion. All over the Free States population and wealth have advanced with ceaseless rapidity, new nations have grown up within the past ten years, the ravages of war have been repaired by a tenfold increase, and, except in some portions of the disordered South, the growth of the whole country has been unexampled in its history. Within ten years Minnesota has more than double its population, Iowa nearly attained the same rate of increase, Nebraska and Kansas trebled theirs. The immense Territories on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains are drawing in an industrious population, and the railways that are reaching westward have become the channel of a ceaseless progress. The temporary panic which has passed over our business interests with intense severity, like so many others that have swept over England and America, will probably be followed by a new revulsion of unusual prosperity, and there can be no doubt that the enormous wealth of the country will soon be brought into active use. A liberal system of internal improvements and general education would soon develop such boundless fields of industry as would employ a larger number of immigrants than Europe has yet been able to furnish us with, and supply the world with new sources of comfort. The school-house and the railway will be the chief factors in our future progress; our coal, iron, wheat, corn, cotton, spread ease and plenty among European throngs who now linger in perpetual want. Nor is the condition of our Southern States so far below that of their Western or Northern neighbors. If they can not point to a growth like that of Kansas or Ohio, they may at least assert that they have risen from a greater depression. A fierce and mad minority of their people drove them into rebellion; they have suffered extraordinary disasters, yet the yield of cotton and corn at the South has very nearly reached what it was before 1860; and with peace and good order, the Southern States may easily surpass all they have done in the past, and for this they are indebted to the ready industry of four millions of colored people, who, suddenly raised to freedom, have proved themselves worthy of it. To the industry and skill of its colored population the nation owes the chief part of its merchantable wealth, and the export of its Southern productions has saved it from bankruptcy and kept it from commercial decay. The colored race have given a new impulse to the South, and we believe the majority of the Southern whites will soon have as intense a horror and disapprobation for the murderous deeds of Vicksburg or Coushatta as prevail among the most intelligent Republicans. Such are some of the omens of our future prosperity. The intrigues of foreign politicians seek to stimulate our internal dissensions; the rage of a foreign sect would check our advance in knowledge and virtue; a despairing exile may predict the ruin of the republic. But it is not unlikely that in 1876 a united people will confound all their plans, that true-hearted and honest American Republicans will rule from ocean to ocean, and that the foreign cabal who foretold the ruin of republican institutions will receive a more signal defeat than they have met with since Washington sheathed his sword in victory or Richmond fell.

The Grand Fancy Dress and Calico Ball given by the Young Veterans for the benefit of their relief fund last night—St. Joseph's—at the Economy Hall, was a brilliant affair. Delightful music, fair forms and lovely faces with the consonance of gentle hearts palpitating against manly bosoms in waltz and mazurka, added to the charm of the occasion. To the managers and arrangement committee, Messrs. Green, Ross, Decade, Vigers, Duluc and Albert, we return our thanks for courtesies, and the enjoyment of an entertainment such as only the Young Veterans can give.

A lady residing in the extreme southern part of the city a few years since was left a widow with a family of small children. Of course for a while she was inconsolable, and religiously taught the little ones that papa was "up in heaven." She is to be married again in a month, and, while not allowing the children to forget their father she instructs them to view her intended husband as their father in a secondary sense. Yesterday a gentleman called at her house. He is very intimate with the widow and the little ones. So he ventured a question. "Muriel," said he to the youngest, a blue-eyed, ruddy-cheeked 5-year-old girl, "where is papa?" Said the little thing abruptly: "Up in—down town."—*Inter-Ocean.*

STAUB, of Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, has become the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the high contracting parties to adjustment. He purposes and is elected to furnish all the news, home, foreign, and remote to the people; touching upon this or any other subject of interest to them, and dispense the same at the extremely low rates his famous new-stand has obtained a just celebrity for. Call and get the news.

Of the adjournment of Congress and its failure to pass the Force bill the Boston *Commonwealth* says: "The only argument for it lay in the purpose, hardly now disguised, of the old Southern leaders to crush out the Union and Republican strength in these States. God and the President must now defend the imperilled brethren. We have confidence in both. Congress might have helped, but it did not see its way to establish an acceptable plan. The Senate had not time to act on the House bill."

The *Republic* for March is before us. The number closes with the work and final adjournment of the Forty-third Congress. The *Republic* is just in appreciation of some of the difficulties environing the late Congress, and disposed to give due praise for effective legislation accomplished. Besides the Close, Work and Acts of the Forty-third Congress, the number contains articles on the New Senate, Louisiana Affairs, Transportation, and other topics interesting and readable. A carefully written political monthly, the *Republic* is issued for the low price of $2 a year, including postage, by the Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

Floods by land and sea, intensely cold weather, and great falls of snow have been experienced this week in Pennsylvania, the Northwest, New England, and Canada.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

Rowell's Reporter says: Every city of considerable size contains a large number of writers who depend mainly upon contributions to the daily press for subsistence. The inner lives of these persons are to the mass of people mere matters of conjecture, as opportunities for social enjoyment with the outside world, with many of them, are limited, and they are rarely intimate with any except their fellows. It may be supposed that the life they lead is one of severe labor, and by no means inviting. They work perseveringly while others sleep, their work being by no means confined within the circumscribed orthodox rule of eight hours. Their minds are busy from getting up to lying down with the details of their profession. On the other hand, regulated by the laws of demand and supply, their pay is far from commensurate with the labor they perform. As a class they are no better nor worse than other people. They are not all stereotyped in the same mold, nor do they all run in the same groove, there being among them those whose temperaments run from grave to gay, from lively to severe. As might be naturally expected, there being much competition, there is also much professional pique and jealousy. Pulpit orators, actors, singers, and politicians suffer more or less from these caustic critics, whom partisan and conflicting interests buy over to raise a "whoop" of unpopularity. This, unfortunately, is a too well grounded charge against the fraternity. It is the way of the world, no doubt, but it is a weighty matter when such loose principles govern newspaper writers. The columns of the press influence, in these days, the public mind for good or for evil more than the pulpit or stage; for be it said, everybody reads newspapers, but everybody does not go to church or attend the theater. Probably no class of men ought to be more careful in maintaining the equity of their moral consciousness than newspaper writers, but, unfortunately, extraneous influences are often too great for them to resist the temptation to deviate from that equity. To sum up, the paths of journalism are full of thorns, and success, with even the better class, is rare; few ever acquire more than a decent competency, and many not even that. But so long as the chances for success are in any way probable, fresh recruits will be found to occupy the place of the deserters and superannuated.

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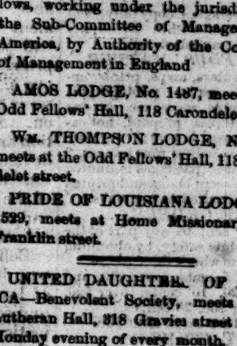

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LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice, and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent outrages, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorton of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brekenridge, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greenes of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

be respected in the slave States is too much to expect. The cadet case at Annapolis illustrates the feeling of Southern society much more perfectly than the honeyed speeches of Senator Gordon. A young Virginian at the Academy, on being ordered to fence with the colored cadet, for practice, refused point-blank. His father was informed of it, but declined to advise the boy, who continued to refuse obedience to the order and was expelled from the institution. Then the father came out and justified the insubordination publicly saying that the lad proved himself a true gentleman, and done what he would have done himself under like circumstances; that is, he would prefer to go without an education rather than fence with a colored colleague. The decision is justified and applauded generally in the rebel States: and yet we have been assured over and over again in Congress this winter that there is no prejudice against the negro, and that public sentiment South is in favor of equal, political and legal rights for the race, and next fall the speeches of these gentlemen will be cited as proof of the fact!

GENERAL BANKS.

"Gen. Banks has been down here taking a survey, and looking remarkably natural. He has been so long a part of Congress that he seems to belong to the capitol as much as the statue of Columbus. Report has it that he resigns his claims to the Speakership, and will let the bauble "slide without an effort to grasp it, and will be content with grapes that hang a little lower down, such as the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations. How much penance will be demanded of him for even this boon is not yet known, but it will be considerable. It was noticed that the General devoted his attentions chiefly to the Democratic side of the House, but I advise him to make haste slowly, for they require different timber, and in the Democratic temple he will not be wanted even as an insignificant ornament."

When the ruler of Germany gets up in the Reichstag to make a little speech, he is always closely watched and listened to, for he has an uncommonly low and squeaking voice in a powerful frame. His eloquence is convincing to all, for all know that he uses the proper word to express his meaning, means that he says and is sufficiently backed up. But, aside from this, the curious are chiefly attracted by his manner of addressing his hearers. He has a mania of fingering something or other while he is speaking; generally he incessantly and restlessly twirls a monster lead pencil, a big pen, a package or roll of manuscript or a pamphlet. He must have his plaything for the fingers or his eloquence won't flow freely. He delights in bringing down the said plaything as though a thunder bolt he would like to hurl at the devoted pates before him in order to trepan a hole into them for the grand entry of his argument. Withal he drinks more sweetened water while speaking than any other orator of the entire body. no less than twelve tumblers full have been reached by him during a stormy and protracted debate.

What changes a few years bring about—don't they? Yesterday the citizens of Arbor Hill were aware of a woman madly tearing along, potato-masher in hand, giving chase to her husband who was flying from her presence like a deer. Eight years ago the same female took a medal at the Eastern seminary for a graduating essay on "Repose of Character."

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As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytania.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Bourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Boys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Johnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tehoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Calliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Harstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Marant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

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Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tehoupitoulas.
Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J. Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—123 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—91 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

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Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
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For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3.—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Guiunie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal street
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertsan, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 15, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21 Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3 Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8 Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Chaiterne and St. Bernard sts
413 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greenmen near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets

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